

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X	AEC	X	USIA/TRI	X
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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Radio Sets

1. [redacted] people who have access to radios believe less of the Communist propaganda than those who do not. 25X1
2. [redacted] foreign broadcasts about twice a week [redacted] The radio [redacted] was a German made Combination Telefunken, which operated on electric current. Replacement parts, which were principally Czech and Hungarian, were available for this set. [redacted] It was a combination "Radiana" of Austrian make, with two or three tubes, which operated on electric current. [redacted] an "Azi" tube of East German make from a factory called RFT (sic). A very popular radio set is the Czech made "Tesla" which costs about 1,000 leva, but which appears on the market only occasionally. 25X1 25X1

3. [redacted] 25X1

Reaction to Foreign Anti-Communist Broadcasts

4. [redacted] it is considered dangerous to listen to foreign broadcasts. Those who listen are regarded as enemies of the State although there are no legal restrictions. No action has been taken against people who listen, probably [redacted] because no one is ever caught. Jamming is the chief method through which the government tries to prevent listening. There is also constant propaganda that those who listen to foreign stations are enemies of the people. 25X1 25X1
5. [redacted] the jammings were more extensive, and only 20 to 40 percent audible. Usually, however, the general subject could be understood. [redacted] listened primarily to VOA, RFE and Radio Paris. [redacted] after the Korean War and during the China crisis, interest in foreign broadcasts decreased significantly because the broadcasts could not match the efficiency of the Communist propaganda. 25X1 25X1

6. [redacted] RFE [redacted] in Sofia between 6:15 and 7:45 p.m. There were several types of programs: programs for the villages; programs for the youth; lectures from a physician; current news, etc. On the whole the programs were satisfactory, very serious, and well prepared in clear understandable Bulgarian. All themes were factual and the arguments sounded

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very logical and convincing. The main weakness of RFE was the jamming. VOA was so successfully jammed that it was practically inaudible. Sometimes RFE was jammed 60 to 80 percent, but at times it was 100 percent audible.

7. [redacted] a jamming station is located approximately three kilometers north of Petrich and one kilometer west of the Petrich - Sveti Vrach road. The jamming station consisted of two wooden buildings, approximately 4 x 4 x 4 meters, painted green, about 200 to 400 meters apart, and located parallel to the border line. [redacted] cables running between these buildings. No windows could be seen from either the south, east or west of the buildings. The buildings were constructed before March 1955, but several new, high wooden columns were erected around them. During April 1955 electric lines were constructed to bring the current (3-phase; 3-fazan) from Petrich to the buildings. About the middle of June, construction began on a small house for the militia guards to the west of the buildings. At least five to eight militiamen with the dogs, lived there guarding the buildings. [redacted] the buildings comprised a jamming station.

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8. [redacted]

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9. [redacted] primarily of VOA, RFE and Radio Paris. During February 1955 [redacted] listened to RFE on short wave between 5 and 25 m. and claims it was most audible in the late afternoon between 6:00 and 6:30 p.m. Around the end of January or beginning of February, [redacted] an RFE program for the peasants. It was on a Wednesday and the announcer stated that he would talk again on the same subject next Wednesday. The program concerned the loan and the development of agriculture (sic), which had just been announced in the country. [redacted] the script was very well written and gave a very clear analysis of familiar problems with clear and convincing interpretations. [redacted] surprised at the strong language used because the Communists and the Free World have been talking about better relations. [redacted] greatly impressed and very happy.

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Illegal Resistance Broadcasts

10. [redacted] the illegal resistance station Radio Goryanin. [redacted] the existence of Goryanin during Christmas of 1954 from an anti-Communist friend. From 6 January until 1 March 1955, [redacted] listened to Goryanin six or seven times between 12:30 and 1:00 p.m., somewhere around 20 m. on the short wave band. [redacted] listened only two or three times during February 1955. [redacted] the reception was very poor and the jamming extensive, more than 50 percent of the program being inaudible. [redacted] Goryanin was the only station on which one could successfully evade the jamming. This was done by moving the dial to the left or right. [redacted] More than 80 percent could be heard in this way.

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11. [redacted] the best time to listen to radio Goryanin was early in the morning before people went to work. [redacted] the best time is in the evenings after work. Goryanin does not have regular features like RFE. One can never be sure what he is going to hear and the programs talk about very small and uninteresting subjects. [redacted] the programs are of lower quality than those of RFE. [redacted] Goryanin broadcasts in Bulgaria under constant fear of being discovered which explains why the programs are

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not as well written as those of RFE.

Anti-Communist Leaflets

12. [redacted] five or six anti-Communist leaflets were distributed [redacted] among other Frontier Troops in the 11th Zastava, in the vicinity of Shiroka Poliyana (?), Peshtera Okoliya. 25X1
- [redacted] The leaflets were discussed for a long time among the Frontier Troops. It was believed that the leaflet was written by a Frontier Troop who escaped because it was "exact and truthful." Because of the leaflets, [redacted] realized that all intruders (sic) were not spies, but were fighting for freedom and liberation. [redacted] many other leaflets of the same type were found in a ravine north of Dospat (N 41-39, E 24-10), Peshtera Okoliya, and were gathered by border guards. 25X1 25X1
13. [redacted] This leaflet made a great impression [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] a plane dropped "presents" around Peshtera during the summer of 1954, and had been shown another leaflet picturing a girl and a militiaman. [redacted] the leaflets were written by Bulgarians in exile, because the language was good, and were dropped [redacted] 25X1
14. [redacted] 25X1
15. [redacted] anti-Communist leaflets were dropped during the summer of 1954 in Khaskovo while an open air move was being shown. The leaflets stated something about the good conditions [redacted] and made a great impression on the population. Workers who did not find the leaflets and were not allowed to read them would say, "If everything here is O.K., what are they afraid of?" ("Ako tuk e dobre ot kakvo se strahuvat.") 25X1 25X1
16. [redacted] contact with a leaflet during the winter of 1954 in Sofia. It dealt with the defection of a Bulgarian pilot and confirmed the thought that in case of war even the most trusted Communists would defect. [redacted] leaflets which were dropped over the Konjuvitsa suburb of Sofia during the summer of 1954. [redacted] the leaflets were dropped by a Yugoslav plane. During the first part of October 1954, [redacted] a leaflet written [redacted] near the village of Pirtisan, Unirpan Okoliya. [redacted] a plane dropped leaflets around the village of Bushitsa, Aytos Okoliya, during July 1951 or 1952. 25X1 25X1 25X1
17. [redacted] in the late spring of 1954 parcels or "presents" were dropped in the vicinity of Shiroka Poliyana, Peshtera okoliya, in addition to [redacted] leaflets. All available soldiers in the area were ordered out to look for them. The Frontier Troops were angry because the presents were picked up mainly by regular army units. [redacted] the presents consisted of fabrics for trousers, costumes or skirts, nylon stockings, razor blades, and other items. The men who looked for the presents were told that all items were poisoned, but most of the people did not believe this and were angry because they did not find any. No information was available on what happened to the presents after they were picked up by the army units. For a long time everyone in the area talked about nothing but the presents. 25X1 25X1

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